

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERSEAS TRADE REPORT,
Subscriptions paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,612. 第二十一期
日三初月四年四十三精光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 2ND, 1908. 大英
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With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 8th May, 1907. a47

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. a32

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| Portrait Sir Robert Hart and Sketch of His Life | 1.00 | with Map | 3.10 |
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| The Boy's Problem, by Forbush | 2.75 | Illustrated | 5.50 |
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24th July, 1905. a1857

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For the Toilet and Bath.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
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Hongkong, 30th April, 1908.

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Only communications relating to the news columns
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Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.All letters for publication should be written on
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P. O. Box 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On April 18th, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Hongkong, the wife of E. H. Fraser, Esq., of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, E.C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, MAY 2ND, 1908.

"ALMOST thou persuadest" would occur to many pro-Commission minds after reading the speech to the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Osborne. It was indeed a masterly bit of pleading, but we do not wish to follow the example of praising the speech and condemning the argument. It is a poor compliment to any man to tell him he has made a fine speech and then to vote against him. It is just as bad to flatter a man on his eloquence and then attack him for saying something he never said. The Hon. Mr. Osborne observed that in Hongkong it is the practice to strangle industrial enterprise with vexatious conditions. The Hon. Mr. May's argument was all to show that such enterprise had not been strangled with vexatious prices, which is quite another story. The land allocated may not cost too much when taken over, but its subsequent development, on lines for which it was acquired, may, by reason of vexatious conditions then and subsequently imposed, which we think is what the Hon. Mr. Osborne meant. He certainly said nothing about the price of land being prohibitive, and his phrase covers far more than the point laboured by the Hon. Mr. May. Another critic was the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, who accused the Hon. Mr. Osborne of making a mistake in ignoring the fact that it is the Chinese labour which really makes the trade of the port. The whole point of

the Hon. Mr. Osborne's argument that there should be no turning back from the work of purification begun in 1903 rested on the necessity of making the conditions favourable to the health of the population, which means primarily, of course, the health of the labouring population. His picture of "an empty and a ruined city, with a commerce departed never to return," was plausibly a picture of a city that had been ruined by disease consequent on neglected sanitation. Thus so far, it will be seen, the Hon. Mr. Osborne's powerful plan has been attacked for defects it does not contain. In going on to our own criticism, we have to admit at once that the points we object to are mere excrements, that do not affect the spirit and tenor of his thesis. His main principles we could not feel confident about upsetting, so serious an impression does it make, and so effectively does it throw the shadow of doubt over hitherto cherished opinions. That is the greatest compliment we can pay him—not that his oratory compares favourably with Parliamentary efforts—but that it weakens the faith of the devout; that, in short, it has a converting power. Superficially, as we have said, we find features that offend. There are gratuitous remarks here and there that would mar the effect of a less forcible argument. There is no one less tolerant than the hater of intolerance, and therein we seem to see illustrated the Hon. Mr. Osborne's position when he complains of "the charges of incapacity and corruption in levelled at the whole department," and when he complains that "from beginning to end of the Commissioners' report there is not one word of approbation, not the faintest meed of praise." Expensive commissions are not appointed to pay compliments to those who may happen to deserve them. The Commission found that many things were wrong, and its business and duty was to point them out. In entering in his log book that all the forecastle hands were drunk and incapable, we would not expect the Captain to add, "but I have pleasure in recording the fact that the Chief Officer was sober." That is very much what the Hon. Mr. Osborne, and possibly the sober officers of the Department, seem to have been expecting. The Hon. Mr. Osborne's complaint of the "cruel injustice" of "bespattering the characters" of such officers and servants as had nothing to do with the Commissioners would have been to blame if they had wasted time and money by inserting in their already voluminous report a lot of observations that could only have obscured the more immediately important issues. In defence of those of us who may have been perhaps too heartily damning the bad elements of the Department, it might be shown that the Hon. Mr. Osborne, in spite of his eloquent tribute to its better elements, does not come far short of uttering expressions equally capable of wounding those susceptible members of the service who have apparently been fitting on caps not intended for them. The "unnecessary harshness" of the administration, he barely admitted, though it is suggestive to find him remarking that "the whole Sanitary department from President downards should understand that the law was not framed for the purpose of harassing and annoying," and that above all they should "avoid a senseless interpretation of the law." He also granted "the misplaced zeal, stupidity, and arrogance of subordinates," and that admission implies of necessity either incapacity or neglect among those who are not subordinates. There has been, also, in his own words, a senseless interpretation of the law, but whether property interests would be any safer from such under an elected body with fuller powers than they would be under the official medical-cum-Building Authority-cum-Cadet system is a theory that the Hon. Mr. Osborne encourages us to doubt. We must admit with him that much good sanitary work has been done, but we are by no means immune from communicable disease yet, and in view of certain liabilities that no precautions can relieve us from it is irritating to be vexed by professional fads, and red-tape administration of inelastic by-laws or ordinances. What is wanted, to quote the Hon. Mr. Osborne's memorable phrase, is an end of the "administrative incapacity to apply the law in a commonsense and reasonable fashion," and so far as the Commissioners' recommendations seem to promise that consummation, and only so far, they should receive support. For ourselves, we do not think we can be accused of having helped to foster the delusion that this community is "crushed beneath the heel of official tyranny," though we do persist in the assertion that it has been sometimes pricked by extravagant official fads, against which there ought to

be some check, presumably at the Sanitary Board. As a result of this latest debate in the Legislative Council, however, we now entertain the hope that a happy issue is in sight. We have more than a hope—it is our conviction that a suitable compromise is already casting its shadow before us.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Smith returned to Hongkong yesterday.

There were four plague cases yesterday, making 125 to date.

A contractor was yesterday fined \$250 at the Magistrate for having used unsound bricks in the construction of a building.

The unusual charge of stealing from a corpse was preferred against two Chinese at the Magistrate yesterday. The case was remanded.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. A. J. Busto, the well-known advocate at Macao, has been seriously ill during the last few weeks, but adds, we are glad to say, that Mr. Busto is now convalescent, and the anxiety of his many Hongkong friends alleviated.

Some ten weeks ago three mining speculators tried their luck in the Nevada Hills, less than 300 miles from San Francisco. Fifty miles from Reno the prospectors discovered a wealthy deposit of gold at the junction of two hills. At a neighbouring village they told of their good luck, and 200 railroad labourers dropped their tools, and then commenced the mad rush for the new goldfield, which was christened "Rawhide." Now Rawhide has a population of 10,000, and 200 a day are arriving. A man bought a lot for £1,600 and now will not sell for £2,500. Some of the ore yields as much as £200 a ton. Veteran goldseekers from all parts of the world declare Rawhide has eclipsed all records for gold discoveries.

Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, declares that most of us can live to 120 years old if we live wisely, and that men and women should be in their prime at eighty. The Bishop is in his seventy-third year, but he says that he is only a youngster, and feels better now than he did ten years ago. He concludes (the "Telegraph" says) that the reason men do not live to a great age is because under modern conditions our arteries harden with advancing years due to deposits of calcareous substances. Sour milk or pure butter, milk, drunk two or three times daily, is, the Bishop is convinced, an efficient antidote for this hardening of the arteries, and throughout the land he hopes to see every one drinking sour milk.

Is the missionary in China too poorly paid to supply himself with all that he needs in the way of newspapers and magazines? The question is suggested by Miss E. P. Cockburn, who begins her letter by saying: "There are many missionaries and clergy in isolated places who would be thankful for copies of the Spectator. I am trying to supply North China and all the isolated parts of Australia." Miss Cockburn's philanthropy, however, is confined to writing the appeal and supplying names and addresses, readers being asked to mail the paper direct to the poor missionary. "I cannot pay every one's postage for them," she says. We shall expect to see next that somebody has suggested a Sunday School collection for the purpose.

A mass meeting of negroes held in New York, which was attended by delegates, said to represent the entire negro vote of the country, wildly vociferated their approval of Senator Foraker or Governor Hughes for the Presidency. Mention of the names of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft was drowned in hoots and hisses. Senator Foraker, for the part he has taken in espousing the cause of the discharged negro soldiers implicated in the Brownsville shooting affray, was glorified. But a more striking sign of the negroes' seemingly irreconcileable attitude towards the Administration was their fervid endorsement of the statement that "if Taft fails Foraker and Hughes at the Convention, the negroes must vote for Bryan: an avowed enemy to both than false friends." The threat of the negroes to "bolt" to the Democrats if Mr. Taft is nominated gives a new turn to the situation. It will hardly be welcomed by Mr. Foraker, who has politically utilized disputed evidence in the Brownsville case solely to draw the negro vote from the Roosevelt wing—not needless to say, from the Republican party.

By kind permission of Major R. L. H. Burton and Officers Commanding, the Band of the Third Battalion, "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex) Regiment will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—March "Cambridge" Blancheton
Overture "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Nicolai
Glee "Cough and Crow" Bishop
Reminiscences of Sullivan Arden. Winterbottom
Polka (Cornet Solo) "The Carabiniers" Godfrey
(Soloist—Bandsman Orell).
Regimental Marches.
God save the Prince of Wales.
God save the King.

DINNER MENU.—Hors D'Envers—Eggs en Aspic, Soup-Champignon. Fish—Smoked Fish and Butter Sauce. Entrées—Pigeon and Green Peas, Sweetbread Cutlets and Tomato Sauce, Haricot Ox Tail. Curry—Burman. Joints, &c.—Roast Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce, Boiled Corned Leg of Pork and Pease Pudding, Cold Spiced Beef and Brestrot Salad. Sweets—Carrot Pudding, Maraschino Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Apricot Tartlets, Tippy Cake. Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

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TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

JAPAN'S STATUS.

TOKYO, 1st May.

An Imperial Ordinance has been issued for the elevation of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg to an embassy.

JAPANESE WARSHIP
DISASTER.

TOKYO, 1st May.

The "Matsushima" has sunk in Mukong Harbour, her bridge being awash. Her complement numbered 446. Two hundred and seven are lost, among whom are 33 midshipmen including the son of General Oyama. The bodies of Captain Yashiro and Lieutenant Wajima have been recovered. Most of the crew were asleep at the time of the disaster.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE LATE PREMIER.

LONDON, April 28th.

Mr. Balfour has written to Mr. Asquith saying that he deeply regretted his illness prevented him from participating in the tribute of the House of Commons to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose qualities he eulogises in the warmest manner.

ACCIDENT IN THE GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, April 28th.

The premature explosion of a charge in the battleship "Elsass" at Kiel killed two and injured six of the crew.

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. "GLADIATOR."

LONDON, April 28th.

The Company Owners of the American Liner "St. Paul" have given £500 to a Gladiator Fund.

FAILURE OF A NEW YORK STOCK-BROKER'S FIRM.

LONDON, April 28th.

Messrs. Coster Knapp & Co., Stockbrokers of New York, have suspended payment, and the Company Owners of the American Liner "St. Paul" have given £500 to a Gladiator Fund.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHEFOO HARBOUR.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A BREAKWATER.

During the past month, the question of building a breakwater for Chefoo harbour which was mooted very long ago, has again been agitating the native merchants at Chefoo. Mr. Wan Kun Shan, one of the leading business men of the port, was instrumental in bringing a meeting together, to discuss this project.

The estimated cost of the breakwater is put down at 2 million dollars. The native merchants resolved, at the meeting, to subscribe at least one half of the sum, to enable the work to be proceeded with as soon as possible. Further amounts will be raised later on to meet the cost of levying a tax on steamers to add to the necessary funds.

AMERICANS AND JAPANESE IN COLLISION AT PEKING.

The following are particulars of a recent Japanese-American row at Peking. Two drunken American soldiers tried to force their way into the house of a Japanese, formerly a low resort. The Americans used bricks and severely injured the Japanese in the head. On the row breaking out in the Japanese house a telephone message was sent to the Japanese Legation and two Japanese soldiers were sent to the scene of the disturbance, but on their arrival there they heard all was quiet. Later on they heard that there were American soldiers in Ginsberg's barracks on the Hatman street and they went there and made a cordon round the place so as to prevent the Americans from getting out. A telephone message was reached the Japanese Legation that there would be a disturbance, so the officer in charge sent a company of soldiers to the spot but on finding everything quiet they were withdrawn. No Americans were injured and those American soldiers who were to blame will be punished very severely.—P. & T. Times.

It is learned at the U. S. State Department that representations have been made by Russia on the subject of the attitude of Mr. Fisher, the United States Consul at Kharbin, who since his arrival at that place in January, 1907, has consistently maintained that he is accredited solely to the Chinese Government, and has supported the protests addressed by the Taotai to the Russian Governor and the Foreign Consul against the Russian claim for the establishment of independent municipalities at Kharbin and Kharial on the "railway territory." The important fact has also been ascertained that Mr. Fisher was not acting on his own initiative in declining to seek the permission of the Russian officials in Manchuria to exercise his Consular functions. On the contrary, it is understood that he is carrying out a carefully considered plan of the State Department to bring about through proper means the recognition, not only by Russia, but also by the other nations interested in Manchuria, of the integrity of the Chinese possessions.

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ITALIAN CONVENT.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The Italian Convent, which plays an important part in the social economy of Hongkong more particularly in the religious and educational side, may fairly claim some little attention at the present time when it is celebrating the centenary of the founding of the Institution to which it belongs, The Cawsonian Sisters of Charity, though one of the youngest of the many orders developed by the religious zeal of the sons and daughters of the Roman Catholic Church, is one of the most effective organisations that have emanated from Italy. Its success, which has been so remarkable in Hongkong, is largely due to the fact that the devoted sisters, who give their life so ungrudgingly to the cause which they love, do not confine their labours to religious spheres but undertake the care of foundlings and orphans and educate and train the young into intelligent citizens.

The Institution owes its origin to the daughter of one of Italy's most noble houses, Magdalene, the Marchioness of Canossa, who was born in Verona on the 8th May, 1774. She founded the Institution of the Sisters of Charity in her own country on the 5th May, 1808, and during her lifetime she opened five convents where she placed sisters who were willing to give themselves up to the sacred cause of charity. She died on the 10th April, 1835, at the age of 61, in the first convent which she established. This convent, which was dedicated to St. Joseph, was the gift of the great Emperor of the French, Napoleon Bonaparte. There are now in Italy 115 convents, and quite a large number are found in other parts of the world.

In 1860 six sisters came from Italy to Hongkong and the small beginnings of that little band has resulted in the establishment of the large institution in Caine Road and its various agencies throughout the Colony. A small house was rented for them in Caine Road, and there they started their good work. With the growth of the Colony the scope of their labour was extended, and as their efforts became known they were appreciated. Sympathisers assisted them, and little by little the institution grew until it reached its present proportions. In addition to the Convent in Caine Road, it has under its aegis St. Francis School at Wan Chai, St. Mary's School at Kowloon, the home for foundlings at West Point, and Chinese Schools at Shaukiwan, Yau Ma Tei, Hung Hom and Aberdeen, besides homes for foundlings at Nantau and Sam Sze. The last mentioned was only opened six months ago and it has already received 100 babies, 64 of whom are living and well. In the words of the Mother Superior "we have 800 mouths to feed every day, that is, including our branches." In the Convent alone there are 500. There are about 60 sisters, 60 boarders, and the remainder are destitutes and orphans. We have now 200 day scholars."

With regard to the personnel of the Austin Sisters who laid its foundation in Hongkong is still alive and well. Despite her 75 years, Sister Maria Stolla is very active, and looks well after her 48 years' residence in the East. The first novices received by the Sisters was the daughter of Sir John Bowring, then Governor of Hongkong. Most of the sisters to-day are Italian, but their number includes Portuguese, Spanish and German.

The farewell to the 47th Sikhs was equally cordial. Headed by the band of the Punjab Regiment marched to the band opposite the English Club, and by 9 o'clock had boarded the Fungting. Officers and civilians of all nationalities were present to wish the regiment God-speed, for like the Middlesex, the Sikhs have made themselves respected by all in Tientsin.

About 9.15 the vessel cast off and amid the cheers of the assembled spectators, and Tientsin saw the last of the regiment that has so excellently kept up the traditions of British troops abroad. The Middlesex will be missed in Tientsin. As soldiers and sportsmen

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Publishers only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PARIS, Codes, A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, able to speak English and Chinese, and resident in Kowloon. Apply to the MANAGER, TELEPHONE Co., 2, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908. 795

ESTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "EASTERN."

Captain McArthur will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at Daylight. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Surgeon and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B. To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 793

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., whom whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 5

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:—

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Hongkong Legislative Council.

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Supreme Court.

Hongkong Horticultural Society.

Tie-tain.

Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE THAT IS THE 3rd YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39th YEAR OF KWONG SU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 2nd May, 1908, at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising—

CARVED CHERRYWOOD SOFAS, TABLES, CHAIRS, STANDS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS and PANELS, SILK-E BRODERIED SCREENS and PARASOLS, WALL HANGINGS, KINKO-SAN SATSUMA VASES, IVORY CARVINGS, TORTOISE-SHELL ORNAMENTS, ARITA and MAKUDZU WARE, OLD IVORY NUSUKES, INBO LACQUERED WARE, BUDDAHAS and TEMPLE ORNAMENTS, OLD CLOISONNE VASES, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908. 771

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THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 2nd May, 1908, at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

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MAKUDZU WARE, OLD IVORY NUSUKES, INBO LACQUERED

WARE, BUDDAHAS and TEMPLE ORNAMENTS, OLD CLOISONNE

POISONED BY MALARIA.

BANGKOK TELEGRAPHIST PERMANENTLY CURED OF FEVER AND EATEN BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Mr. Sydney Sterling, residing at 49, Forty-ninth Street, Bangkok, is a telegraphist in the Burns Government service.

"About fourteen years ago I fell victim to Malaria Fever," said Mr. Sterling. "At that time I was travelling on Telegraph duty in India, and my work took me to many unhealthy malarial places. Every third day I used to get an attack of the Fever. It began first with Ague; I used to feel

COLE AND SHIVERING all over, my knees and hands trembled with cold. After that the Fever came on, and continued until next morning; as a result of the grip the malarial poison got upon my blood. I became very weak indeed, lost all appetite and always felt exhausted and fit for nothing. I was thin, yellow, and anaemic; my blood was in an exceedingly impoverished condition."

I consulted doctors, and was always taking Quinine and other medicines, but nothing helped me for any length of time. The attacks of Fever and Ague continued in the manner I have described for two years. Then a doctor in Pindicherry prescribed for me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I took these pills regularly for some time until I found myself quite cured. When I left off taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the change for the better in my health and general appearance was enormous. From being a feeble, pale, thin, fever-stricken man I had become

FULL BLOODED AND STRONG without a trace of the Fever and Ague left in me. This happened twelve years ago, and since then I have never had any return of the Fever. Now I am as healthy as I could wish. I think that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be known everywhere throughout the East where there are so many sufferers from Malaria and its ill-effects."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured Mr. Sterling by driving the Malarial poison out of his blood, and restored him to vigorous manhood by making his blood pure and rich and red. They are the greatest Tonic blood medicines known to medical science. Their action is unique for they purify without purging—they cleanse and strengthen at the same time. It is the good, rich, healthy blood which they make which drives out disease, and this is why they have curednumEROUS cases of Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Anemia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Nervous Debility, Etc., Etc., etc. Pimples, and the after effects of Fevers, Dysentery and Chills. They are the great specific for those ailments which afflict women between youth and middle age. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, and

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Cavanagh Bridge, Singapore, who send six bottles for \$5 or one bottle for \$1.50 post free to any address.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong—3rd May, 2nd Sunday, after Easter. Holy Communion (1.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Full Choral Responses, Festival, Venero, Russel, Psalm of the 3rd morning (1); Te Deum, Smart in F. Benedictus, Garrett in G. Antiphon, "Sing O daughter" God by. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Smart in B flat; Hymns, 499 and 107.

N.B.—Psalm 15, Verses 1 and 7 in unison, 16, Verses 1, 2 and 12 in unison, 17, Verses 1, 5.

Ecclesiasticus, Chapter 12 (6.45 p.m.) Responses, Festival, Psalm of the 6th evening (11). Magnificat, Canticles, (10th morning); Nunc Dimitiss, Wicki, (10th evening); Hymns, 127, 237 and 274.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Queen's Road, West—Second Sunday after Easter. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Russell; Te Deum, Woodward; Hymns, 60, 411, 519 and 230; Kyrie, Elvey, Holy Communion 12.15. Evening Prayer, 6.30. Magnificat, Robinson; Nunc Dimitiss, Aton; Hymns, 443, 311, 540 and 15.

The Church launch, Deying, will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards. All the settings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c., provided.

Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m. UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Minister—Rev. C. H. Hickling. Spring-tide Services, 11 a.m. Worship, Hymn 147 (Tuna S. David); Hymns 83, 522, 507 and 439. 12 noon Communion. Hymn 433, 3 p.m. Service for Children in Peak Church, conducted by Rev. C. H. Hickling.

"Ad Interim Dividend for half-year ending 30th June, 1907, on 15,000 shares of \$100 each, less tax of 50c per share, Shared at 5 p.m. per annum." 16,375 0 0

Amount transferred to Reserve Fund... 40,000 0 0

Amount transferred to Officers' Pension Fund... 2,000 0 0

Balance... 41,476 0 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1907.

To Expenses of Management at Head Office, Branches and Agencies... 477,414 0 11

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By Balance from 31st December, 1906 4,177,426 10 3

Less Dividend for half-year ending 31st December, 1906, at 31 per cent, making 6 per cent, for the year 10,687 10 0

Balance... 420,031 4 3

Gross Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1907, after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts and Bonus to the Staff... 157,714 5 11

177,365 10 3

LEGISLATION IN THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, April 2.

In the Reichstag, to-day, the second reading was taken of the Bill in amendment of the Imperial Associations Law as reconstructed by the special committee of the House. There was a large attendance of Deputies, and the Conservative-Liberal Bloc and, apparently, also the Catholic Centre party supported the compromise with regard to the language clause, which was opposed only by the Poles and Social Democrats.

The special committee of the Eborating to-day passed by 15 votes to 12 the second reading of the Bill for the reform of the Bouras Law in accordance with a series of compromises which had been framed by the National Liberal. While a proposal which in various points is accepted by several of the new proposal is welcomed by the Bouras, the Coss and Produc-

The high pressure area is now central over S.E. Japan and a depression seems to be developing over the E. coast of China and the Eastern Sea.

Moderate to fresh variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light or moderate E. and variable winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood.

Formosa Channel... Variable winds mod to fresh

South coast of China between Same as No. 1

Hongkong and Japan... Same as No. 1

South coast of China between Same as No. 1

Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 1

The Silk ex. s. Lenzia arrived in New York

at the 29th ult.

(* E. or variable winds, light or moderate;

cloudy, fog or mist.)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The fifteenth annual report of the Board of Directors to the shareholders read as follows:

The Directors submit to the shareholders of the Bank the general balance sheet and statement of profits and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The net profit for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including the Officers' Pension fund, was £20,051. 4s. 4d. brought forward from last account, amount to £104,351. 0s. 4d. From this sum has to be deducted £16,375, being amount of interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ending 31st June, 1907.

The Directors have added £40,000 to reserve fund (raising it to £210,000) and £2,000 to the Officers' Pension fund. They now recommend a further dividend on the "A" and "B" shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the second half of the year, leaving a balance of £24,601. 0s. 4d. carried forward.

It is with very great regret that the Directors have to record the death in September of their esteemed colleague, Sir Alexander Wilson, who was so long their Chairman.

Mr. H. McEvill Simons, of Messrs. Paterson,

Simons & Co. Limited, has been elected to a seat on the Board.

The following Directors retire by rotation, not being eligible, offer themselves for re-election:—R. J. Black, Esq., William Jackson, Esq.

It will be necessary to appoint auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co., and Messrs. W. A. Brown & Co., the retiring auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Board, JAMES CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1907.

Dr. To Capital Authorised:—

30,000 "A" Shares of £23 each = £75,000

30,000 "B" Shares of £12 each = £30,000

21,500,000

Capital Issued:—

15,000 "A" Shares, £12,10s. paid = £187,500 0 0

30,000 "B" Shares, £12,10s. paid = £375,000 0 0

210,000 0 0

Reserve Fund:—

Current Account and Fined 3,499,917 17 9

Deposits Accounts:—

Bills Payable:—

Drafts on London:—

Bankers against Cash and Security per contra £107,931 13 7

Drafts on Head Office and Branches:—

Drafts on Continental Bankers and other Agents 2,000,049 1 8

Loans Payable against Security 310,118 8 10

Accrued interest on account of Commissions per contra 911,000 0 0

Sundry Accounts, including Rates and provision for bad and doubtful Debts 247,620 7 5

Profit and Loss Account 41,476 0 4

£8,156,772 18 10

Cr.

By Cash in hand and at Bankers 607,420 8 7

Balances at Call 233,422 11 0

Bankers 65,250 0 0

Government and other Stocks:—

Consols and Securities guaranteed by the British Government £107,434 0 0

Indian Government 2,328,577 17 8

Rapee Pap 169,658 13 11

India Government 1,200 0 0

Bank of Bengal and Government Railway Debentures, and other Securities 216,367 15 4

584,400 10 3

Bills Discounted 1,734,714 10 45

Loans Receivable and Advances 2,328,577 17 8

Freehold Banking Premiums 14,81 3 3

Liabilities of Customers for acceptances per contra 274,310 4 8

Sundry Accounts, including amounts due by Agents 114,501 11 0

55,250 0 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1907.

To Expenses of Management at Head Office, Branches and Agencies... 477,414 0 11

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By Balance from 31st December, 1906 239,738 14 14

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LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s. Hakata Maru (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 6th inst.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHOWYA, German str., 1,055, G. Spieser, 1st May—Bangkok 23rd April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 1st May—Bangkok 24th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
DEVANHA, British str., 4,785, T. H. Hide, R.N.R., 1st May—Yokohama and Shenghai 28th April, General & P. & O. S. N. Co.
JAKIM, Norwegian str., 758, A. Erickson, 1st May—Bangkok 23rd April, Rice—Chinese.
HONGKONG, French str., 740, A. Cornelissen, 1st May—Haiphong April 28th & Holloway 30th April, Rice and General—A. R. Mart.
KALGA, British str., 1,152, Lewis, 30th April—Cheloo 25th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
LAERIUS, British str., 1,340, Frampton, 30th April—Salon 36th April, Rice and Dry Fish—Chinos.
MATHILDE, German str., 831, A. P. Uderup, 1st May—Haiphong, Pakhoi and Holloway 30th April, General & Pigeon & Johnson & Co.
PRINZ SIGISMUND, German steamer, 1,844, D. Long, 1st May—M. Bourne April 2nd, via Manila 28th, General—Molchers & Co.
SIAM, British str., 492, Binus, 1st May—Shanghai 28th April, Ballast—McBain & Co.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

1st May.
Devanya, British str., for Europe, &c.
Grybervat, British str., for Port Said.
Manchuria, American str., for San Francisco.
Siem, British str., for Canton.
Zofiro, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

1st May.
C. DIEDENHORST, German str., for Haiphong.
CHONGMING, British str., for Canton.
HAICHING, British str., for Coast Ports.
KALGAN, British str., for Canton.
KALOMA, British str., for Shanghai.
PONOTONG, Government str., for Bangkok.
TAIWAN, British str., for Saigon.
TUNGUS, Norwegian str., for Japan.
YUNNAN, British str., for Canton.
YUNNANSH, British str., for Manila.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 1st.
ABERGLEN DOCKS—
KOWLOON DOCKS—Sorogon, Chantaboon,
Haiphong, Empress of Japan, Amara.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEBYLON, AUSTRIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON,
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"
Captain T. H. Hide, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from
this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY,
the 2nd May at NOON, taking
passenger and cargo for the above port
in connection with the Company's ss
"MONGOLIA," 9,500 tons, from Colombo
passenger accommodation in which vessel
is secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and
Tee for London (under arrangement will be
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer
proceeding to Marseilles and London, other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABA" due
in London on 13th June, 1908.
Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars apply to
F. J. ABBOTT
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1908.

CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO., LTD.
NOTICE.
FOR SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO.

THE Steamship
"LANDRAT SCHIFFE."
Captain H. Grandt, will be despatched for
the above port via MOJI, JAPAN, TODAY,
the 2nd May, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. 677

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.
(Florio and Bullettino United Companies.)
ROUTE FOR BOMBAY
VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
Having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA,
NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also
VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN,
ADRIATIC, LIGURIAN and
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.
Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.

THE Steamship
"CAPRI."
Captain Pedone will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at NOON.
For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 4

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR
COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
S.S. "SATSUMA" ... 14th May.
For Freight and further information apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1908. 522

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into FIVE Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

| DESTINATION | VESSEL'S NAMES | FLAG & BIG | BERTH | CAPTAIN | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DESPATCHED |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL... | DEVANHA | Brit. str. | — | T. H. Hide, R.N.R. | P. & O. S. N. Co. | To-day, at Noon. |
| LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c. | NOE | Brit. str. | — | G. Phillips | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About 6th inst. |
| LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP | DENBIGHSHIRE | Brit. str. | — | SHEWAN, TOME & CO. | SHEWAN, TOME & CO. | About 15th inst. |
| ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c. | LYDIA | Ger. str. | — | Meyer | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | About 10th inst. |
| HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c. | SILESIA | Ger. str. | K. W. | Bahle | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 7th inst. |
| SERENGETI | SENEGAMBIA | Ger. str. | K. W. | Eckhorn | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 24th inst. |
| BRISAGVIA | SUEVIA | Ger. str. | K. W. | Girtenbrin | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 5th June. |
| AUSTRALIEN | INDIA | Fr. str. | — | Salmer | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | About 5th inst. |
| MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c. | ATLANTIC | Aus. str. | — | Verron | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES | On 12th inst., at 1 P.M. |
| MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c. | KANAKURA MARU | Jap. str. | — | H. Fraser | NIPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 13th inst., at D'light |
| MARSEILLE, HAVRE & CO-PEHENAGEN | HITACHI MARU | Jap. str. | — | F. E. Cope | NIPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 27th inst., at D'light |
| TEBESITE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c. | YORK | Ger. str. | — | J. Randermann | MELCHERS & CO. | Beginning of May. |
| NEW YORK VIA SUZ CANAL | CHINA | Aus. str. | — | A. Petrie | MELCHERS & CO. | On 8th inst., at Noon. |
| BOSTON & NEW YORK | VORONEZ | Aus. str. | — | W. B. Brown | SANDER, WIELER & CO. | About 25th inst. |
| VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c. | LOWTHER CASTLE | Aus. str. | — | N. Mathieson | SHEWAN, TOME & CO. | About end of June. |
| VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c. | SATSUMA | Brit. str. | 1 m. | D. Lenz | DODWELL & CO., LTD. | On 14th inst. |
| VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE WASH., &c. | EMPERESS OF JAPAN | Brit. str. | 2 m. | T. Mirai | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. | On 7th inst., at P.M. |
| VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN | GLENFARG | Jap. str. | — | H. Swain | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. | On 20th inst., at Noon. |
| VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE WASH., &c. | TANGO MARU | Jap. str. | — | M. Yagi | NIPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 12th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | KUMERIC | Aus. str. | — | H. Grandt | NIPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 26th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | CLAN MACMILLAN | Brit. str. | — | W. B. Brown | CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO. | On 7th inst. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | LANDRAT SCHIFFE | Ger. str. | — | N. Mathieson | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | To-day, at 5 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | CHINGU | Brit. str. | — | D. Lenz | NIPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 11th inst., at Noon. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | PRINZ SIGISMUND | Ger. str. | — | K. Homma | MELCHERS & CO. | On 21st inst., at 5 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | AKI MARU | Jap. str. | — | J. M. Hay | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 13th June, at Noon. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | TIKINI | Brit. str. | — | G. Livingston | G. LIVINGSTON & CO. | On 4th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | CHONGSHING | Brit. str. | — | Bradley | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | About 7th inst. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | AMIRAL MAGON | Brit. str. | — | Robertson | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 5th inst., at D'light |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | KUTSUNG | Brit. str. | — | J. Hands | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | To-day, at 4 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | SHAOHSING | Brit. str. | — | v. Dohren | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 6th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | CHOTSONG | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | MELCHERS & CO. | On 8th inst., at D'light |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | MOYU MARU | Brit. str. | — | G. W. Babot | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 13th inst., at Noon. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | SCANDIA | Brit. str. | — | G. W. Babot | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 24th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | TUNGSHING | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | YEW-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN | Quick despatch. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | BUELLOW | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | To-morrow, at Daylight. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | CEYLON | Brit. str. | — | P. & O. S. N. Co. | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | To-day, at Noon. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | ERNEST SIMONS | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 4th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | ANDALUSIA | Brit. str. | — | P. & O. S. N. Co. | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | To-morrow, at Daylight. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | TIJAPAN | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 5th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | SORH MARU | Brit. str. | — | P. & O. S. N. Co. | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 6th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | TIJMAHI | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 7th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | YINGCHOW | Brit. str. | — | P. & O. S. N. Co. | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 8th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | JOSHIN MARU | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 9th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | HAITAN | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 10th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | CHIHLI | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 11th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | ZAMIRO | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 12th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | TEAN | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 13th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | LOONGSANG | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 14th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | RUFU | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 15th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | YUENSANG | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 16th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | BLAUSANG | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 17th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | BORNEO | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 18th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | WAKAMITA MARU | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 19th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | CAPRI | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 20th June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | NAMSANG | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 21st June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | SHANTUNG | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 22nd June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | TJIRODAS | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 23rd June. |
| YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | Zwart | Brit. str. | — | H. Formes | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 24th June. |

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into FIVE Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"CLAN MACMILLAN"

Will be despatched for the above Ports on the 7th May.

For freight apply

GUN WITH 300 MILES RANGE.
TERRIBLE INVENTION TO BE TESTED
BY EXPERTS.

The *Daily Chronicle* gives an account of Mr. W. S. Simpson's new and terrible electric "gun" (or, if all events, weapon) and projectile. Mr. Simpson believes that the deadly weapon of his invention will make for peaceful international relations no less firmly than the Council of the Peace Congress affirm that their methods will secure the same desirable result.

The account of Mr. Simpson's invention has excited intense interest in military and naval circles, as well as amongst men of science and politicians, and the general public. An opportunity will shortly be given of putting the capabilities of the weapon to a practical test. A body of well-known men, experts in some branch of scientific warfare, have taken the matter up and a trial of the actual weapon will be made when a suitable range has been selected.

It should not be necessary to explain that a full test of the powers of Mr. Simpson's engine of destruction is not in contemplation. All that is required is to ascertain the muzzle velocity of the weapon and, if the 30,000 ft. per second, which Mr. Simpson and Colonel Maude claim for it, is attained, the distance of its range is a matter of calculation.

One of Mr. Simpson's closest critics is Mr. W. T. Stead, who, in an interview raised some interesting points. One was as to whether a shot had ever been actually propelled from the new weapon. That, of course, will be done at the trial for which arrangements are being made.

Speaking generally, on the assumption that Mr. Simpson's invention is all that is claimed for it, Mr. Stead said: "I regard him as a most efficient co-worker in the cause of peace."

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Stead referred to Lord Lytton's strange story, "The Coming Race." In that book the author attributed the final disappearance of war from the planet to the discovery of a power he called "Vril," a destructive so deadly that an army could be annihilated by the touch of a button by the finger of a child.

"What Lord Lytton wrote," said Mr. Stead, "was, I believe, quite true, in a sense. I once had a long talk with Mme. Blavatsky—many people did not believe in her, but that is another matter—and she assured that the 'Vril' of Lytton was absolutely true. It was simply an maintained a disintegrated atom, which, being disintegrated, sufficient force was liberated to destroy anything."

Turning from this fascinating speculation, Mr. Stead said that if Mr. Simpson could establish his claim no one would be more delighted than himself. But it must be proved beyond the possibility of doubt that his weapon, or the projectiles from his weapon, would go through the strongest armour ever put on a ship.

At the same time, Mr. Stead insisted that the staggering fact was the assertion that the new weapon could shell Paris from London, or vice versa.

"We ought to be told plainly," he said, "whether this is purely a matter of laboratory experiment or mathematical calculation as to what ought to happen. If it were not that Colonel Maude has acted as sponsor for this weapon, the general attitude of the public would, I think, be one of scepticism."

Mr. Stead raised other interesting questions. "It," he said, "the idea of bombarding places so far apart as London and Paris becomes practicable then the whole of our Dreadnoughts and great ironclads become scrap-iron at once—a contamination devoutly to be wished in many respects—indeed, I only wish that Mr. Simpson would hurry up with that gun."

One other point Mr. Stead made. "It," he said, "Mr. Simpson has got this enormous power, would it not be capable of use for something else besides throwing projectiles into an enemy's city at a distance of 300 miles? Could it not, for instance, be used for working a turbine engine?"

RECORD LAW SUIT.

29 DAYS' HEARING COST £53,540.

When the nineteenth day's hearing of the action, "Wylor and others v. Lewis and others," was begun before Mr. Justice Phillimore and a special jury, a weary jurymen asked if he would be released by May 6.

"I want to leave the country on that day," he explained, amid laughter.

"Oh!" the judge replied, "we hope to get the case done by Easter."

Many persons interested believe the judge's forecast to be over-sanguine; but, even if it is fulfilled, the case will have easily surpassed almost all legal records.

It is brought by Mr. Isidore Wylor and the Ibo and Nyassa Corporation, Limited, against Messrs. Lewis and Marks, bankers; Sir R. Edgcombe, Mr. John Sear, Mr. C. F. Rowell, Mr. C. H. Rowell, and Mr. C. H. Weatherley to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy in connection with the Nyassa Company. The sum which Mr. Wylor asserts that he lost is between £30,000 and £40,000.

A host of prominent counsels were engaged. They are:

For plaintiffs. For defendants.
Mr. Rafine Isaacs, K.C. (other than Mr. Wylor).
Mr. G. F. Hobler, K.C.
Mr. J. G. Joseph.
Mr. C. F. Lloyd.
Mr. J. W. Holmes.

For Mr. Weatherley.

Mr. J. Eldon Banks, K.C.

Mr. F. A. Cohen.

No less than £30,000 is stated to have been spent in the preparation of the case. Counsel's "retainers" reached £3,500, while their "refresher" may be reckoned at £50 for each day the hearing lasts.

Should the hearing continue twenty-nines days, as predicted by Mr. Justice Phillimore, the chief items in the bill of costs will be, roughly, as follows:

Spent in preparation £30,000
Counsel's "retainers" 5,500
Counsel's "refreshers" 16,240
Reporting 1,450
Jury's fees 350
Total £53,540

In addition to these expenses, interpreter will have to be paid, for some of the witnesses are Portuguese, and there will be other minor items, bringing the total up to the enormous sum of £54,000.

The magnitude of these figures is seen when they are compared with the costs of the following celebrated cases:

Parnell Commission £40,000
Belt v. Lawes (libel) 18,000
Jabez Balfour trial 14,000
Dr. James' trial 14,000
Hartopp (divorce) 10,000

But it is not only as regards cost that the trial will throw all others into the shade. Concessions in Africa are concerned, and the legal difficulties which have been raised have appealed even experts. A very brief outline of the facts took three whole days to relate, while four days were occupied solely in reading documents.

There are so voluminous that there is no room for them in court. A special room has accordingly been set apart as a library, and a clerk is kept busy classing and arranging them.

There are twenty witnesses in all, and they are answering questions put by counsel at the rate of 1,000 a day.

Although few cases have lasted so long, the suit will not establish a record for length of time, the *Belt v. Lawes* case, in 1882, having occupied forty-three days.

Mr. Edward Carson is at present engaged in opening the case for the defence.

JAPAN AND INDIAN TRADE.

[By S. M. MITRA in *Pal Mall Gazette*.]

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been so loudly heralded that no one is likely to forget it: there is much more fear of Japan's ambitions in other directions than those which have led to her military and naval successes escaping notice or being overlooked. Peace, both her victories as well as war, Japan is England's ally in arms, but she is destined to be her rival. In trade in the near future, she is likely to be her most formidable competitor in the British-Indian trade; her geographical position is all in her favour; she is nearer India than England is, and she has the advantages of the affinity of colour with the Indians which all Orientals possess. The Indians, merchant or consumer, may not go out of his way to encourage German competition in India, but he will do all in his power to benefit the Japanese trader, being attracted thereto by Asiatic affinity. The little Japanese is young yet, all nations reckon in Asia, but he is adored throughout the length and breadth of that Continent, and every Asiatic feels that he would gladly stretch a point, commercial or political, in favour of the newcomer. Nothing succeeds like success, and no nation on the world's surface has risen more rapidly or to a greater height than Japan in the last half-century. Her methods stand confessed. She has applied her national brain-power to the estimation of the nation in all the developments of modern civilisation; her emigres have been all over the world and have learned their lessons by selecting the best schools of each country for their studies. So quick-witted a nation was not likely to overlook the importance of a great external trade and the best means of pursuing it. She finds India comparatively close at hand, with the door as open to her as to anybody, and with the advantages of sympathy for her colour, her success, and her brains already standing to her credit. It is also natural to her to seek a closer connection with India, the Holy Land of her national religion, Buddhism. A commercial intercourse with India being thus open and comparatively easy, Japan is not going to leave her economic future to chance, and allow England to maintain her commercial pre-eminence unchallenged, even in the latter's own dependency. She believes—as it would seem that England does not—in sound commercial knowledge, and for this purpose she employs Indians in Japan to advise Japanese commercial chambers and merchants of the minute details of Indian trade. How many Indian gentlemen are there in Great Britain and Ireland, engaged by the Government or chambers of commerce, to advise on Indian trade? If the India Office supposes that the two worthy gentlemen lately appointed to the India Office have an opinion of any value to offer on Indian trade, it will find itself grievously mistaken. The Japanese go straight to the point. They want trustworthy commercial information, so they select suitable Indians to reside in Japan and give it to their merchants. Surely this is more efficient than the English system of leaving everything to the felicit of "private enterprises," which is often results in mistakes and failure. But it may be said that the Dutch and French Empires failed in times past, though they were States concerned, whereas the English East India Company prospered, because it was left to private enterprise. Those statements may be perfectly true so far as they go, but they do not contain the whole story. Differences of national characters had much to say to the results; moreover, the English company at times received considerable State aid, and at important junctures the foreign companies were not supported from home. The sea power of England was the main source of her success in India, both in politics and in commerce. But the question, not what happened years and years ago but what is to be done now, to maintain the supremacy so long enjoyed by England in the Indian trade. Other nations are acting, while England does little. It is something that in India another Member of Council has been appointed, to have charge of a commercial department; but that is a very different thing from providing in the United Kingdom some trustworthy source of information for English merchants engaged in the Indian trade. The German Commercial Bureau at Berlin employs two natives of India to teach it at first hand the multitudinous things regarding caste and the prejudices of the Indians, which no European can possibly know, but which are all-important in the trade. The Japanese, it must be admitted, have given evidence of the skill and energy of which they are capable. Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the P. and O. Company, at a meeting reported in the "Times" of December 11, had to admit that the whole of their inter-colonial trade between Bombay and Japan had been wiped out by the energy of their Japanese competitors. That trade, consisting chiefly of raw cotton, and amounting to about 700,000 bales, was worked as a monopoly between an association of spinners and the shipowners. The P. and O. Company purchased one or two cargoes of cotton and sent it to Japan, when they found to their surprise and horror that they could not sell a bale, and had to bring it all back. Again, another statement has appeared in the Press to the effect that an important agreement was lately concluded between the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Steamship Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for the regulation of the shipping trade in the further East. The Japanese company, it is said, withdraws from the Farther India shipping trade and leaves the whole to us, and especially the trade between India and Singapore and Hongkong, to the Germans; that is, the Germans are to be left as the unimpeded rivals of British shipping in the Farther East. Thus Japanese trade is to be carried in German ships by a combination of forces against British trade. The Japanese would not have adopted this device of utilising German shipping if it did not pay them.

Germany is already England's rival in Indian trade. The trade between Germany and India has during the last decade experienced a marked development; the total value of the annual imports to India from Germany has increased 100 per cent. (Vide German Trade with India, ed. 2, 1882-83.) The combination of Japan and Germany is distinctly ominous for British trade. Japanese securities may have fallen in value, and Japanese morality in trade may not rank as high as that of other nations, but the main fact remains that Japan has begun to cut into the Indian trade, while England is blind to the fact and does not even incur the small expense of appointing an Indian to advise her merchants in England on the possibilities and requirements of Indian trade.

PORT OF LONDON.

GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. Lloyd-George's bill for the reform of the Port of London was read a first time under favourable auspices. The President of the Board of Trade was able to announce that the Surrey Commercial Dock Company has agreed to terms of purchase, so that the directors of all three dock companies have now assented to the acquisition of their estates by the future Port Authority, and have undertaken to receive payment in Port stock. The arrangement has, of course, to be confirmed by their respective shareholders. The capital and water area of the companies is as follows:

| Company. | Capital. | Water Area. |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| London and India | 19,339,975 | 443 |
| Surrey Commercial | 2,335,104 | 165 |
| Millwall | 2,094,167 | 36 |
| | 22,768,336 | 844 |

The revenue transferred is roughly £300,000 a year. This, it is held, will be sufficient to meet the obligations transferred. It should really do more than that, if the administration of the docks by a single authority leads as may reasonably be expected, to considerable economies.

The new Port Authority, which it is hoped will come into being on Jan. 1 next, is to supersede:

1. The Dock companies.
2. The Thames Conservancy.
3. The Watermen's Company.

The powers of the Thames Conservancy will in future be restricted to that part of the river which lies above Eddington. The Watermen's Company will be kept alive, but its principal duties are transferred. The Port Authority, as has been anticipated, is based on the Liverpool model, with adaptations suited to London's needs. The Royal Commission recommended a body composed of forty members. The bill of the late Government favoured a similar number. Mr. Lloyd-George proposes a working authority of twenty-five, composed as follows:

| Elected. | Appointed. |
|--|------------|
| By traders and shipowners | 14 |
| By Admiralty | 1 |
| By Board of Trade | 2 |
| By London County Council (members) | 3 |
| By London County Council (non-members) | 2 |
| By City Corporation | 1 |
| By Trinity House | 1 |
| | 24 |

Mr. Lloyd-George's memorandum states the figure as twenty-five, unless the chairman and vice-chairman are, as the bill allows, elected from outside. But the details given in the memorandum account for twenty-four only.

Twenty-eight members, of whom twenty-four are elected and four nominated. The municipal element on the new London authority will be very small, compared with the proposals of previous bills, and for the sufficient reason that no guarantee of the Port stock is given either by the London County Council or the City Corporation.

The fourteen elected members, who will constitute the majority of the Port authority, will be chosen by the following:

1. Payers of dues.
2. Owners of river craft.
3. Wharfingers.

A common franchise being impossible, a special qualification is to be given to owners of river craft and wharfingers. The representation will not be sectional, the hope being that those elected will be chosen to represent the trade and shipping of the port as a whole. A register can be prepared for the first election, the Board of Trade will appoint the first four, and takes power to nominate the first chairman. The chairman, vice-chairman, and chairman of committees may be salaried.

The income of the new authority will be derived not only from the present dock dues and from the receipts now falling to the Thames Conservancy (whose Debenture-holders will receive port stock), but from the following new sources:

- 1.—Levy of port dues on goods.
- 2.—Uniform maximum tonnage dues of £6 per ton.
- 3.—Registration fees on barges.
- 4.—Continuance of increased Conservancy dues for river improvement, which would terminate this year.

A tax on goods coming into or going out of the port will represent a new impost, whose maximum is to be carefully regulated. In this connection it may be assumed that an additional £100,000 a year could be obtained by a levy of about four-fifths of a penny per ton on all goods. The Board of Trade can compel the levy of additional taxation if a deficiency in the port fund is probable.

The duties and powers of the new authority include the following:

1. To consider the needs of the port.
2. To construct new docks.
3. To purchase land compulsorily, east of Banking Creek.
4. To co-operate with others in providing additional port facilities.

It will also be incumbent on the Port Authority to endeavour to diminish casual labour in the docks. There has recently been a great improvement in this respect, but it is possible that, with the co-operation of shipowners, more can be done. When all the docks are under one management, it should obviously be more easy to distribute the available casual labour, and, possibly, still further to increase the number of permanent hands.

Another important point is that the many miles of railways in the docks are no longer to be treated as sidings. The new Port Authority will be a railway company, and will be able to demand through rates. This should be a great advantage to consignees. The existing collection and delivery charges are understood to have operated seriously against the trade of the port of London with the Midlands.

LEGAL "BULL".

Entirely worthy of the son of Ireland who perpetrated it was a "bull" which was heard in the Chancery case, last month during an adjourned summons.

A point had just been decided against a "junior," the son of a well-known Irish King's counsel. Proceeding, he addressed the judge in this wise: "And the other point I have to argue is equally as clear in my favour as the one that has just gone against me."

This was received with loud laughter, whereat counsel sat down rather hurriedly.

The opposing counsel was prompt to seize his opportunity. "Then it is only a question of costs, my lord," he said, and once more the Court laughed.

How to be BRAVEFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant, and Special Skin Tonic and Pomade. These will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

THE BRAIN CITY AT WORK.

GOVERNMENT BILL.

A City telephone company connects over 200,000 telephones with its central switchboard. There is an average of sixteen square feet of skin covering the human body, with an average of over 10,000 little nerve telephones in all.

This is one of the striking comparisons which Professor Edward A. Ayer, an American scientist, draws between the human body and the brain city in an article entitled "How the Brain Works" in "Harper's Magazine."

Professor Ayer describes the brain as the most marvellous machine in the world. "It occupies less space in proportion to its capabilities," he says, "than any machine it ever invented."

He shows how the human telephone answers every call. "The instrument is divided into sub-station areas as in the telephone system, and when a 'telltale corpuscle'—a skin telephone—rings up central it is answered by a sub-station agent—a little brain called a ganglion."

